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09/970,149	10/02/2001	Kathy Ann Herziger	025213-9070-04	9606

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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/970,149	HERZIGER, KATHY ANN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marissa Liu	3691	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 July 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-77* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-77* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-19 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Grant et al., US Patent Number: 4,660,168 in view of Tanaka et al., US Patent Number: 5,799,288.

3. As per claim 1, Grant et al. teaches a method of managing an ATM, comprising: providing a processor adapted to be coupled to an ATM, the ATM including a receptacle configured to retain a range of currency amounts between and including an empty currency amount and a full currency amount (column 8, lines 1-2; Figs. 2 and 6-7); receiving a transaction request at the ATM (Figs. 6-7); changing the first amount of currency in the receptacle to a second amount of currency in response to the transaction request, wherein the second amount of currency in the receptacle is between the empty currency amount and the full amount (Figs. 6-7; column 13, lines 31-49; column 14, lines 1-55); storing the second data in the memory associated with the processor (column 8, lines 1-2); receiving a query for at least one of the first data and the second data (column 14, lines 10-55; Figs. 6-7).

Grant et al. does not teach:

receiving first data from the ATM, wherein the first data corresponds to a first amount of currency in the receptacle between the empty currency amount and the full currency amount; storing the first data in a memory associated with the processor; receiving second data from the ATM, the second data corresponding to the second amount of currency in the receptacle;

outputting data corresponding to the at least one of the first data and the second data in response to the query.

Tanaka et al. teaches:

receiving first data from the ATM, wherein the first data corresponds to a first amount of currency in the receptacle between the empty currency amount and the full currency amount (column 16, lines 22-48; Figs. 4 and 7; column 9, lines 36-41; column 14, lines 1-8); storing the first data in a memory associated with the processor (column 16, lines 22-48; Figs. 4 and 7; ; column 7, lines 25-41; column 2, lines 1-7; column 9, lines 36-54); receiving second data from the ATM, the second data corresponding to the second amount of currency in the receptacle (column 7, lines 25-41; column 2, lines 1-7; Figs. 4 and 7; column 9, lines 36-54; column 11, lines 63-column 12, line 3);

outputting data corresponding to the at least one of the first data and the second data in response to the query (Figs. 4 and 7; column 16, lines 5-48).

Therefore, it would be prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add receiving first data from the ATM, wherein the first data corresponds to a first amount of currency in the receptacle between the empty currency amount and the full currency amount, storing the first data in a memory associated with the processor,

receiving second data from the ATM, the second data corresponding to the second amount of currency in the receptacle and outputting data corresponding to the at least one of the first data and the second data in response to the query features to managing an ATM of Grant et al. because Tanaka et al. teaches that adding the features help to achieve reduction of the amount of money to be loaded in the ATM and reduction of burden to a staff member (column 1, lines 43-48).

4. As per claim 2, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches the method further comprising: receiving additional transaction requests at the ATM (Figs. 6-7; column 13, line 65-column 14, line 55); changing currency amounts in the receptacle to different currency amounts in response to at least some of the additional transaction requests (Figs. 6-7; column 13, lines 31-49; column 14, lines 1-55); receiving additional data from the ATM, the additional data corresponding to the different currency amounts (Figs. 6-7; column 13, lines 31-49; column 14, lines 1-55); storing the additional data in the memory associated with the processor (column 8, lines 1-2); receiving a query for at least one of the first data, the second data, and the additional data (column 14, lines 10-55; Figs. 6-7); and outputting data corresponding to the at least one of the first data, the second data, and the additional data (column 13, lines 49-58).

5. As per claim 3, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 2 described above. Grant et al. wherein receiving additional data from the ATM occurs during each transaction performed by the ATM (Fig. 2, column 5, lines 46-68).

6. As per claim 4 Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 2 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein receiving additional data from the ATM occurs after each transaction performed by the ATM (Figs. 2 and 6-7).

7. As per claim 5, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 2 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein receiving additional data from the ATM occurs during at least some transactions performed by the ATM (Figs. 2 and 6-7).

8. As per claim 6, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 2 described above. Grant et al. further teaches the method further comprising: receiving a query for a history of currency amounts in the ATM; and outputting data corresponding to the history of currency amounts at the ATM (Figs. 2 and 6-7; column 14).

9. As per claim 7, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 2 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the processor is coupled to a plurality of ATMs, the method further comprising repeating all receiving, storing, and changing steps for each of the plurality of ATMs (Figs. 6-7; column 1, lines 6-9).

10. As per claim 8, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 7 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the query is a query for at least one of the first data, the second data, and the additional data of at least some of the plurality of ATMs (Figs. 6-7; column 1, lines 6-9; column 14, lines 10-15).

11. As per claim 9, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 8 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein: receiving a query includes receiving a query for a history of currency amounts in at least some of the plurality of ATMs (Figs. 6-7;

column 1, lines 6-9); and outputting data includes outputting data corresponding to the history of currency amounts in the at least some of the plurality of ATMs (Figs. 6-7; column 1, lines 6-9).

12. As per claim 10, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein: the receptacle is one of at least two receptacles configured to retain respective ranges of currency amounts between and including respective empty currency amounts and full currency amounts; and the first and second data further correspond respectively to first and second amounts of currency in each receptacle between the empty currency amounts and the full currency amounts (column 8, lines 1-2; column 13, lines 31-49; column 14, lines 1-55; Figs. 2, 6-7).

13. As per claim 11, claim 11 is equivalent of claim 6. Please refer to claim 6 rejection.

14. As per claim 12, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach method as claimed in claim 11 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the query is a query for data corresponding to a plurality of successive transactions performed by the ATM (Figs. 6-7; columns 13-14).

15. As per claim 13, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 10 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the query is a query for data corresponding to all transactions performed by the ATM over a period of time (Figs. 6-7; column 13-14).

16. As per claim 14, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. does not teach wherein: the query is a query for a total amount of currency in the ATM; and outputting data includes outputting the total amount of currency in the ATM. Tanaka et al. teaches wherein: the query is a query for a total amount of currency in the ATM (Fig. 7; column 9, lines 22-41; column 14, lines 1-8; column 16, lines 5-30); and

outputting data includes outputting the total amount of currency in the ATM (Fig. 7; column 9, lines 22-41; column 14, lines 1-8; column 16, lines 5-30).

Therefore, it would be prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the query is a query for a total amount of currency in the ATM and outputting data includes outputting the total amount of currency in the ATM feature to managing an ATM of Grant et al. because Tanaka et al. teaches that adding the feature help to achieve reduction of the amount of money to be loaded in the ATM and reduction of burden to a staff member (column 1, lines 43-48).

17. As per claim 15, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein: the receptacle is one of at least two receptacles of the ATM (abstract; column 1, lines 1-31; Figs. 6-7, where "dispense bill from each of two sleeves" is equivalent of "at least two receptacles"); and the query is a query for a total amount of currency in each of the at least two receptacles of the ATM (Figs. 6-7); and outputting data includes outputting data representative of the total amount of currency in each of the at least two receptacles (Figs. 6-7; abstract).

18. As per claim 16, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the currency is one of cash, stamps, and tickets (abstract; Fig. 6).

19. As per claim 17, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the first and second data represent a net amount of currency dispensed from the ATM (Figs. 6-7).

20. As per claim 18, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. does not teach wherein the first and second data represent an amount of currency remaining in the ATM. Tanaka et al. teaches wherein the first and second data represent an amount of currency remaining in the ATM (Fig. 7; column 9, lines 22-41; column 14, lines 1-8; column 16, lines 5-30).

Therefore, it would be prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the first and second data represent an amount of currency remaining in the ATM feature to managing an ATM of Grant et al. because Tanaka et al. teaches that adding the feature help to achieve reduction of the amount of money to be loaded in the ATM and reduction of burden to a staff member (column 1, lines 43-48).

21. As per claim 19, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein the first and second data include data identifying the ATM.

22. As per claim 21, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. teaches wherein the second data includes data identifying the user from which the transaction is requested (title; abstract; column 12, lines 1-29).

As per claim 22, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 1 described above. Grant et al. further teaches wherein: the processor is a processor of a service provider (Fig. 2); the query is received from a computer of a customer of the service provider (column 8, lines 1-41; columns 13-14); and the computer is remote from the processor of the service provider (column 15, lines 15-22).

23. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grant et al., US Patent Number: 4,660,168 in view of Tanaka et al., US Patent Number: 5,799,288 further in view of Sime, US Patent Number: 5,386,104.

24. As per claim 20, Grant et al. and Tanaka et al. teach the method as claimed in claim 19 described above. Grant et al. does not teach wherein the data identifying the ATM includes location information of the ATM. Sime teaches: wherein the data identifying the ATM includes location information of the ATM (column 3, lines 29-45).

Therefore, it would be prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add wherein the data identifying the ATM includes location information of the ATM feature to managing an ATM of Grant et al. because Sime teaches that adding the feature help to provide a method for detecting user fraud in connection with ATM transactions (column 2).

25. Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable by Force et al., US Patent Number: 6,109,522 in view of Tanaka et al., US Patent Number; 5,799,288, further in view of D'Agosto, III et al., US Patent Number: 5,093,901.

26. As per claim 66, Force et al. teaches the method of managing an ATM, comprising: providing a processor configured to establish communication with at least one courier service and with at least one ATM (column 36, lines 7-40 and column 38, lines 49-60; abstract; column 1-2 and 6); retrieving data corresponding to at least one courier service (column 36, lines 7-40 and column 38, lines 49-60), wherein the data includes courier information and schedule

information of the courier (column 36, lines 7-40 and column 38, lines 49-60; abstract; column 1-2 and 6);

Force et al. does not teach:

sending from the ATM to the processor at least one of data corresponding to currency amounts in the ATM and status signals corresponding to ATM operation; updating the schedule information in response to at least one of the data received and the status signals received by the processor; and sending the updated schedule information from the processor.

Tanaka et al. teaches:

sending from the ATM to the processor at least one of data corresponding to currency amounts in the ATM and status signals corresponding to ATM operation (column 9, lines 36-41; column 14, lines 1-8; Fig. 7);

Therefore, it would be prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add sending from the ATM to the processor at least one of data corresponding to currency amounts in the ATM and status signals corresponding to ATM operation feature to managing an ATM of Force et al. because Tanaka et al. teaches that adding the feature helps to achieve reduction of the amount of money to be loaded in the ATM and reduction of burden to a staff member (column 1, lines 43-48).

D'Agosto, III et al. teaches:

updating schedule information (i.e. appointment) of data received; and sending updated schedule information from processor (column 9, lines 25-43).

Therefore, it would be prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Force's invention to include updating schedule information of data received and sending updated schedule information from processor. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to do so, for the benefit of keeping courtier informed of changes in schedule.

27. Claims 23-65 and 67-77 are rejected using the same logic as claims 1-22 and 66 rejections described above.

Response to Arguments

28. Applicant's arguments filed 7/16/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-76 under 35 USC 102 or 35 USC 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marissa Liu whose telephone number is 571-270-1370. The examiner can normally be reached on IFP.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexander G. Kalinowski can be reached on 571-272-6711. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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